

Saturday, March 23, 1867.

NATIONAL UNION REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The National Union Republican caucus of Newport are requested to meet at the State House, on Saturday evening, March 30th, at 7 1/2 o'clock, to nominate candidates for the General Assembly.

HENRY H. EAY,
Chair, State Con. Com. for Newport Co.

THE WESTERN FLOOD.

The rise of water in the rivers of the west is unprecedented in its extent and the suffering it has occasioned to the inhabitants. We have published the accounts as they have reached us from time to time, showing that the flood has been prevalent over large sections of country, and the rivers generally, and the towns upon their banks have been afflicted by it and great loss of property and the destruction of life have ensued. The Chattanooga Union gives a detailed account of the devastation at that place and its vicinity which is even more destructive than the operations of the armies which so long ravaged that section and made the city, and the country around it, the scene of so much effort for its possession.

Commencing on Sunday, the third of March, the water is represented to have risen at the rate of a foot an hour for twenty-four hours.—The Union says, on Thursday:

The waters come booming along, bearing the angry crests of the surging waves, huge rafts, drift wood, fish-boxes, cables, hen-coops, and every movable thing which had accumulated along the banks of the Tennessee and its tributaries.

After dark several cabins were reported to have been seen floating down the river, and faint cries as of persons in distress were heard by people in the vicinity of the river, but the darkness and the fearful storm prevailing prevented any assistance from being afforded to the sufferers.

FRIDAY, SIX.—Log cabins and small frame buildings, to the number of at least twenty-five, went down the river during the day. There were no occupants in any of them so far as could be discovered.

SATURDAY, FIVE.—Time and space would fail us were we to attempt to give an accurate description of the unprecedented freshet in the Tennessee, which still continues. The waters have already passed the highest mark of any previous flood of which the oldest inhabitant has any recollection. The people in the surrounding country have been obliged to take to the hills and knolls near their homes. Many of them have no means of escaping from the raging floods, and we fear some of them will perish. As an illustration of the suffering which is prevailing, we heard of an instance where a woman in child-bed was rescued from her house when the water was within a few inches of overflying her head. Scows were manured and were propelled yesterday all over the submerged portions of the city, rescuing the families who had been unable to escape from their homes. People were seen standing upon the roofs of houses, waving their handkerchiefs and calling for help.

In Chattanooga to-night, Saturday, March 9, 1867, there is from four to eight feet of water on all the streets. The losses of our merchants, business men and citizens cannot be estimated. Such a flood has never been known or heard of by any one in this section.

A number of lady boarders at the Crutcher House moved yesterday afternoon, and took up their abode in the camp of the 25th Infantry, on Seminary Hill. The officers gallantly vacated their quarters for their use.

TUESDAY, TWELVE.—The waters continued to rise during Saturday night. On Sunday night they rose seven inches between nightfall and daylight. During Monday morning they were on a stand, and about noon they began to fall. From that time till about 12 o'clock at night they fell five inches. The only parts of the city out of water are the hill on the east side, and the high grounds known as Cameron Hill and Seminary Hill.

The steamer Cherokee, on her trip down the river, steamed across the country three miles to the town of Washington, county seat of Rhea county, forty miles from here. Her officers took every man, woman and child who remained in town on board, and after giving them an excursion around the suburbs of their town, took them back again.

Butler and Bingham.

The Boston Post's correspondent gives the following account of the encounter, in the House, between these two members. The spark that fired the after-train of circumstance, was in Butler's characterizing Bingham, (who happens to occupy a desk near the minority members) as "The gentleman who in spirit as well as body had gone over to the other side." It was plainly evident from the nervous action of Mr. Bingham at this salutation, that his whole being was up in arms at this insinuation, and the House, by tacit consent, yielded him the floor to retort. "I do not allow, unquestioned, any man to asperse my acts or position who has a record to conceal involving persistent fidelity to Jefferson Davis and the deposit of fifty-seven votes for the nomination of that arch traitor to the Presidency of the United States. I will not permit it though the vociferation came from the great hero of Fort Fisher himself." There was scarcely a man in the galleries, eating, per

haps, Butler alone, who had not anticipated from the notorious vulnerability of the redoubtable warrior, the tenor of the blow about to be dealt. On the instant it provoked a common shout, in which the Radicals seemed in no wise disinclined to join, and the guffaws in the galleries were so loud as the merriment of the speaker.

The speaker was presented from a hearing in the House, and the announcement that the speaker had been taken to the hospital, was received with a shout of applause.

The Speaker had hardly taken his seat, however, and called the House to order before it became evident that Butler would not be denied a return to the engagement with the gentleman from Ohio. In fact Mr. Eldridge, from the Democratic side, besought the House, which had even then failed to recover its composure, for leave to allow Mr. Butler to proceed, in order that the country might receive enlightenment upon the suggestions put forward by his antagonist. Without waiting for a decision of the question of privilege, Butler seized the floor with a temper so ruffled as to render his articulation almost unintelligible. Through much repetition it resolved itself into an avowed reference to his military record that he had done what he could—no one could do more; that those who had accomplished in excess of him deserved and had his highest tribute of praise, but who should say that even the little which he claimed did not successfully compare with the prowess of the gentleman from Ohio, who led the van of a Military Commission in working the condemnation of an innocent woman (Mrs. Surratt), condemned and hung within an arsenal in view of this Capitol?

At this juncture the attention of the whole Chamber was fixed on the speaker, and doubtless upon dangerous ground. While he was still groping about in a maze of language, seemed intended to venture some sort of qualification of the charge he had uttered, the hammer fell leaving the battle to be renewed by Bingham. The House itself was profoundly stirred, and though many of the Radicals gave signs of uneasiness of future prolonging a contest so unequal, and leading to charges so indiscreet, no more was made to out of Bingham's claim to respond. That response, though undeniably a most eloquent appeal from the judgment of Butler to the sense of the country, fell almost unheeded in view of the harsh and hasty words that had gone before.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.—Despatches via San Francisco state that the U. S. steamer Wachusett arrived at Shanghai from Corea on the 6th inst. Capt. Schufeldt states that the crew of the Gen. Sherman were all murdered. Capt. Schufeldt's despatch to the Governor of Corea had been received by the latter, but no answer had been returned.

The Chinese had new courtesies Feb. 17, and that day was celebrated accordingly. The American house of Russell & Co. have obtained control of the steam navigation of the Yangtze river, and Hurd & Co., another American house, will have control of the steam navigation of the Canton river.

Russell & Co. have just purchased several steamers plying on the Canton river, and there are no other opposition steamers except American ones floating on that river.

The Chinese Government resist all attempts to build a railroad through Mongolia. The French are about to construct a short railroad from Shanghai to Lushow.

The Japanese have bought a Yankee steamer but are not satisfied with their bargain, and Gen. Iino, our late minister at Japan has gone to see about it. The new tycoon is favorably disposed to foreigners and has invited all the men-of-war at Openhiro.

The names of the new Japanese commissioners to Washington are given, but are very unpronounceable. The tycoon has appointed his brother to represent Japan at the Paris Exposition, and he has sailed in a French steamer.

A terrible explosion occurred at Hong Kong Jan. 17th. An old bulk, containing 200,000 pounds of powder, blew up. Thirty or forty lives were lost, and a Bremen schooner destroyed.

The town of Hong Kong was shaken as if by an earthquake. Four English gunboats, moored in the vicinity, barely escaped destruction. In the village of Yehatates thirteen houses were unroofed and most of them shaken to pieces.

An extensive fire in the river suburbs of Foochow had destroyed all the houses half a mile inland. It was reported that a Mandarin and a number of Chinese had lost their lives by the disaster.

The Speaker had hardly taken his seat, however, and called the House to order before it became evident that Butler would not be denied a return to the engagement with the gentleman from Ohio. In fact Mr. Eldridge, from the Democratic side, besought the House, which had even then failed to recover its composure, for leave to allow Mr. Butler to proceed, in order that the country might receive enlightenment upon the suggestions put forward by his antagonist. Without waiting for a decision of the question of privilege, Butler seized the floor with a temper so ruffled as to render his articulation almost unintelligible. Through much repetition it resolved itself into an avowed reference to his military record that he had done what he could—no one could do more; that those who had accomplished in excess of him deserved and had his highest tribute of praise, but who should say that even the little which he claimed did not successfully compare with the prowess of the gentleman from Ohio, who led the van of a Military Commission in working the condemnation of an innocent woman (Mrs. Surratt), condemned and hung within an arsenal in view of this Capitol?

At this juncture the attention of the whole Chamber was fixed on the speaker, and doubtless upon dangerous ground. While he was still groping about in a maze of language, seemed intended to venture some sort of qualification of the charge he had uttered, the hammer fell leaving the battle to be renewed by Bingham. The House itself was profoundly stirred, and though many of the Radicals gave signs of uneasiness of future prolonging a contest so unequal, and leading to charges so indiscreet, no more was made to out of Bingham's claim to respond. That response, though undeniably a most eloquent appeal from the judgment of Butler to the sense of the country, fell almost unheeded in view of the harsh and hasty words that had gone before.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.—Despatches via San Francisco state that the U. S. steamer Wachusett arrived at Shanghai from Corea on the 6th inst. Capt. Schufeldt states that the crew of the Gen. Sherman were all murdered. Capt. Schufeldt's despatch to the Governor of Corea had been received by the latter, but no answer had been returned.

The Chinese had new courtesies Feb. 17, and that day was celebrated accordingly. The American house of Russell & Co. have obtained control of the steam navigation of the Yangtze river, and Hurd & Co., another American house, will have control of the steam navigation of the Canton river.

Russell & Co. have just purchased several steamers plying on the Canton river, and there are no other opposition steamers except American ones floating on that river.

The Chinese Government resist all attempts to build a railroad through Mongolia. The French are about to construct a short railroad from Shanghai to Lushow.

The Japanese have bought a Yankee steamer but are not satisfied with their bargain, and Gen. Iino, our late minister at Japan has gone to see about it. The new tycoon is favorably disposed to foreigners and has invited all the men-of-war at Openhiro.

The names of the new Japanese commissioners to Washington are given, but are very unpronounceable. The tycoon has appointed his brother to represent Japan at the Paris Exposition, and he has sailed in a French steamer.

A terrible explosion occurred at Hong Kong Jan. 17th. An old bulk, containing 200,000 pounds of powder, blew up. Thirty or forty lives were lost, and a Bremen schooner destroyed.

The town of Hong Kong was shaken as if by an earthquake. Four English gunboats, moored in the vicinity, barely escaped destruction. In the village of Yehatates thirteen houses were unroofed and most of them shaken to pieces.

An extensive fire in the river suburbs of Foochow had destroyed all the houses half a mile inland. It was reported that a Mandarin and a number of Chinese had lost their lives by the disaster.

The detailed account of the Columbus, S. O., fraternalization meeting reads curiously. Gen. Wade Hampton "advised the freedmen to give their friends at the South a fair trial." Hon. E. J. Arthur spoke many kind words to the colored audience, and "concluded by advising them to regard the white men who have been born and reared among them as friends." Mr. Wm. D. Taylor said that "the advice which common sense gives to the colored population of the South in the present emergency is to try those of the community whom you have known—those who have blithely proved themselves worthy of confidence—those who have the same interest." The politeness of the negro is proverbial, and we may suppose that the kindness of the above remarks were duly appreciated by the colored speakers on the occasion. One of them promised not to rest till the whites were enfranchised, but advised his brethren, when it came to voting, to "look to merit alone." Another, "speaking of elections, he said that the question should not be whether a candidate was black or white, but was he honest." Truly, the freedmen know what they are about.

The police tribunal of Zug, in Switzerland, has just sentenced a landowner convicted of putting water in his milk to eighteen months imprisonment, the loss of civil rights, and costs. The purchaser was a dealer, who would have been compelled to sell diseased milk to his customers. Switzerland is ahead of America in civilization.

The New Orleans Times finds that General Sheridan's order, suspending the election in that city, will produce serious embarrassment. The alien and assistant alienists do not, like the other city officers, hold over until their successors are elected, and a portion of the board will vacate their seats at the expiration of the term for which they were chosen. The remainder could not sit unless every member were present, and the whole machinery of municipal government is put in peril, which only an act of the legislature in amendment of the city charter can avert.

Why is U the gayest letter in the alphabet? Because it is always in fun.

The young lady who gives herself away loses her self-possession.

"Pardon my warmth," as the red-hot poker said to the clown when he inadvertently put it in his pocket.

A coquette is a rose, from which every lover plucks a leaf—the thorns are left for her future husband.

Hon. Henry Butler having declined the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Western District of the name of William Gardner, of Warwick, has been substituted.

"Fine day for the race," said a wag to a sporting friend one bright morning lately. "What race?" "Actually inquired the friend. "Why the human race, to be sure," was the reply.

"Nad, who is the girl I saw walking with 'Miss Hogg'?" "Hogg—Hogg? Well, she's to be pitied for having such a name." "So I think," rejoined Ned; "I pitied her so much that I offered her mine, and she's going to take it."

Some people are never contented. After having all their limbs broken, their heads smashed, and their brains knocked out, they will actually go to law and try to get further damages.

A ferocious bull-dog attacked a gentleman in Cincinnati, the other day, and fastening his teeth in his thigh held on like grim death, notwithstanding all efforts to make the brute let go. A bystander at last placed a revolver at the dog's head and blew out his brains, when the grip of the jaws relaxed.

At a party on Fifth avenue, the other evening, a beautiful young lady was complimented, by a gentleman, on the simplicity and good taste of her dress. "I am so glad you like it," the lady replied; "I made it all myself, and it cost just seven dollars." When our belle prided herself upon the cheapness of their attire, instead of its expense, we shall hear of fewer failures among our business men.

THE SUNKEN RAIL. RAM MARIANO.—The wreck of the old rebel ram Merrimack, a constant terror to steamers and other vessels passing to and from Norfolk in the night-time, is shortly to be removed by means of torpedoes. Several attempts have been made to raise the wreck, but have all failed, and she has since been lying in the river with a buoy placed at the spot where she sunk. Five large iron tanks are being built, similar to the ordinary water tanks, of strong boiler iron, and will hold two or three hundred pounds of powder. These torpedoes will be placed beneath the hull of the rebel ram and ignited by means of a galvanic battery.

A lady of his acquaintance neglected to recognize him in the street, whereupon the "loose" of a Southern paper penned the following: "We would respectfully suggest to the young lady whom we met the other day on the side walk of the public street, and who failed to return our salute, that while we feel no resentment toward a lady, we are very capable of feeling it toward a brother, and particularly toward a sweetheart, who may champion her cause. We do not think the omission inadvertent, but intentional. If she can recognize her identity, we would be most happy to receive her champion, in any way his peculiar taste may indicate, from straight out and out salotto to pistols and coffee for two."

The joint resolution reported in Congress on Wednesday prohibiting the Representative of this Government at Foreign Courts from wearing any costume or uniform not heretofore authorized by law, is intended to break up the custom, now becoming very prevalent among our Ministers of today, to the demands of Court etiquette to such a degree that the American citizen is entirely lost sight of. The only costume which this law will permit will be that of the plain American gentleman, or if the Representative has been in the military service, the uniform of the highest grade which he may have attained in that service, the wearing of which by ex-officers on state and public occasions was authorized by the last Congress.

On the subject of the conduct of naturalized citizens of foreign birth who may return to the country of their nativity on a visit to their friends or on business, it is said that the President adopted the sentiments of Washington, expressed under somewhat similar circumstances, in September, 1793, when he said, "If the citizens of the United States in foreign countries commit acts which are repugnant to their laws or usages, they certainly expose themselves to punishment."

The New Orleans Times finds that General Sheridan's order, suspending the election in that city, will produce serious embarrassment. The alien and assistant alienists do not, like the other city officers, hold over until their successors are elected, and a portion of the board will vacate their seats at the expiration of the term for which they were chosen. The remainder could not sit unless every member were present, and the whole machinery of municipal government is put in peril, which only an act of the legislature in amendment of the city charter can avert.

Why is U the gayest letter in the alphabet? Because it is always in fun.

The young lady who gives herself away loses her self-possession.

"Pardon my warmth," as the red-hot poker said to the clown when he inadvertently put it in his pocket.

A coquette is a rose, from which every lover plucks a leaf—the thorns are left for her future husband.

Hon. Henry Butler having declined the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Western District of the name of William Gardner, of Warwick, has been substituted.

"Fine day for the race," said a wag to a sporting friend one bright morning lately. "What race?" "Actually inquired the friend. "Why the human race, to be sure," was the reply.

"Nad, who is the girl I saw walking with 'Miss Hogg'?" "Hogg—Hogg? Well, she's to be pitied for having such a name." "So I think," rejoined Ned; "I pitied her so much that I offered her mine, and she's going to take it."

Some people are never contented. After having all their limbs broken, their heads smashed, and their brains knocked out, they will actually go to law and try to get further damages.

A ferocious bull-dog attacked a gentleman in Cincinnati, the other day, and fastening his teeth in his thigh held on like grim death, notwithstanding all efforts to make the brute let go. A bystander at last placed a revolver at the dog's head and blew out his brains, when the grip of the jaws relaxed.

At a party on Fifth avenue, the other evening, a beautiful young lady was complimented, by a gentleman, on the simplicity and good taste of her dress. "I am so glad you like it," the lady replied; "I made it all myself, and it cost just seven dollars." When our belle prided herself upon the cheapness of their attire, instead of its expense, we shall hear of fewer failures among our business men.

A female, described by the reporters as "a robust and attractive-looking young lady," went last night to the theatre, and was arrested and taken to the police station. She was charged with being a prostitute, and was held in custody until she could be traced to her home.

A clergyman, while attending a funeral at Harlem, had gone on with the service, until he came to that part which says, "Our deceased brother, or sister," without knowing whether the deceased was male or female. He turned to one of the mourners and asked if it was a brother or sister? The man very innocently replied, "No relation at all, sir, only an acquaintance."

A pretentious man who sought to introduce himself to John Randolph began by apologizing and asking to be excused for his awkwardness, saying, "I am sorry, Mr. Randolph, I am not quite myself this morning." "Then I heartily wish you joy," he said, "I don't know who you are now, you must certainly be a 'gainer by the change.'"

A traveller in Wales, who was not "posted" in regard to the multiplicity of surnames which a Welshman sometimes receives, was passing a pit into which a man had fallen, and was crying for assistance. Who are you? inquired the traveller. "Jenkins ap Gruffyth ap Rhys ap Williams," was the reply. "Why, what a long name you must be, to be rolling in that hole, half a dozen of you! Why, in the name of common sense, don't you help one another out? Was the answer of the disengaged traveller as he rode away.

The police tribunal of Zug, in Switzerland, has just sentenced a landowner convicted of putting water in his milk to eighteen months imprisonment, the loss of civil rights, and costs. The purchaser was a dealer, who would have been compelled to sell diseased milk to his customers. Switzerland is ahead of America in civilization.

The New Orleans Times finds that General Sheridan's order, suspending the election in that city, will produce serious embarrassment. The alien and assistant alienists do not, like the other city officers, hold over until their successors are elected, and a portion of the board will vacate their seats at the expiration of the term for which they were chosen. The remainder could not sit unless every member were present, and the whole machinery of municipal government is put in peril, which only an act of the legislature in amendment of the city charter can avert.

Why is U the gayest letter in the alphabet? Because it is always in fun.

The young lady who gives herself away loses her self-possession.

Special Notices.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT

REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION, AND SHOULD BE

CHECKED.—IT ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, A Permanent Throat

Disease, or Consumption is often

the result.

BROWN'S

BRONCHIAL TROCHES

HAVING A DIRECT INFLUENCE TO THE PARTS

Involved, GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consump-

tive and Throat Diseases,

TROCHES ARE USED WITH ALWAYS GOOD SUCCESS.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when

Sold by Druggists, or by mail, on receipt of the price.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

For Dr. J. C. Brown, 100 N. 3rd St., New

Militant.—Two companies of the 81st U. S. Artillery, at Fort Adams, have orders to hold themselves in readiness to move at an hour's notice, and are equipped for active service. This order has been given throughout the Department of the East, and is incident, probably, to the Federal move on the border.

The Bronx.—The Bronx appears to have again its force after a regular "blow out" of thirty-six hours. It has had the effect of detaining the New York steamers two days. The Old Colony, which was due to leave for Huntington, N. Y., Thursday night, and returned to New York yesterday. She will probably not arrive here until to-morrow morning.

Small Business.—Repeated complaints have come to us from a certain location in Thames St., that the News is not regularly delivered to subscribers. On keeping a "little" watch our carrier has discovered a man taking them from the door. The carrier supplied the subscriber with a second copy and reported facts at the office. Shall we call names?

To the Editors of the Daily News.—Seeing a statement in the Mercury, this morning, that the author of an article which appeared in that paper last week relative to the License Law is a Son of Temperance. I wish in behalf of that respectable order, and as a member of Atlantic Division, No. 8, S. of T., to say that he is not a member of that Order.

Fox or Temperance.

The Concert.—Tickets for the Concert of the Glee Club will not be for sale at the door on the evening of the entertainment. Less than fifty now remain unsold.

From Clarke and Tilley's News and Book Store.—We have received Troland's Story in three parts, published by the American News Company, New York.

Funerals of Methodist Clergyman.—The funeral services of the late Rev. Benjamin K. Sayer, were observed at the Allen Street Church, yesterday forenoon, conducted by Rev. Messrs. Wagner and Jones. The deceased was a native of New York, where for some years he aided the late Father Webb in his ministerial labors. Forty-seven years ago, he removed to this city, and here devoted himself to the building up of the Methodist Church. Thirty years since, he was ordained a deacon by Bishop Wagh, but his native modesty prevented his joining the ministry, and his labors were confined mostly to this city. For some years he filled the office of Registrar of Deeds, now occupied by his son Charles O. Sayer, Esq. His age was within a few days of 75 years.

The obsequies of Rev. Daniel Webb were attended at the County Street Church, yesterday afternoon. The large house was well filled. Nearly all the clergymen of the city and vicinity being present, with a large number of friends of the deceased from abroad. Among those who gathered to mark their respect for the venerable man's memory, were several of the pupils who attended his school at Newport.

The sermon was preached by Rev. Frederick Upham, D. D., of New York, from 1st Tim. iv. 8-9: "For I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith: henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, will give me at that day." After considering and illustrating the force and meaning of these words, the speaker, in a most interesting and touching manner, related the life of the deceased, from the year of his conversion in 1797, through the 69 years of his ministry, and then alluded to the distinguishing traits of his character. Dr. Upham's long intimacy with Father Webb enabled him to do full justice to his memory. Above all, he said, Father Webb was a good man; faithful as a preacher; a ripe English scholar; a true friend; a man who was respected, and enjoyed the full confidence of his ministerial brethren.

The remains of both Father Webb and Rev. Mr. Sayer were deposited in the Royal Cemetery, New Bedford Mercury.

Obituary.—Rev. Orlando N. Brooks, formerly of this city, died recently in California. Mr. Brooks graduated at Wesleyan University about 1860 and was afterwards employed for some time as a teacher at the Seminary in East Greenwich. He gave up that employment for active clerical duties and when the Thames Street Methodist Episcopal Church was just completing its organization, he was appointed its pastor and continued here during two years. He labored in connection with the Providence Conference for several years, suffering severely all the while from an asthma affection, for relief of which he went to California about two years ago. Finding the climate of the Pacific coast most suited to his health, he entered upon pastoral labor there, in which he continued until a short time since, when a sudden and severe hemorrhage terminated his life. He leaves a wife and one child.

Within the two months last past, the Providence Conference has lost six of its ministers by death, an unprecedented fact in its history.

Mr. Benjamin K. Sayer, who died recently in New Bedford, may be regarded as the seventh; for though never a member of the Conference, he has performed much ministerial labor both in this city and elsewhere. Mr. Sayer was for many years a licensed or "local" preacher.

Advertising.—A business man of much experience says it may be laid down as an indisputable fact that the money spent in judicious advertising by a business man, invariably yields him four fold, sooner or later, and in numerous instances one hundred or one thousand fold. Some advertise for a short time after they commence business, and think it sufficient; others intermit advertising after they have established a flourishing business by its aid. This is a great mistake. From the moment a house ceases to advertise, however large its reputation and standing, it begins to decline. The changes are so rapid in this country, and the public mind is so constantly occupied by new applicants for its favor and its attention, that to be out of the papers where everybody seeks for information on every subject is to be forgotten. The Press is daily more and more becoming a necessity, and its usefulness as an advertising medium is constantly increasing. No man is wise, or just to himself, who undertakes to do business without availing himself of its advantages.

Religious Intelligence.

Rev. Samuel W. Field will preach at the Central Baptist Church to-morrow, in the absence of their Pastor, who is laboring for a few days with the Baptist Church in Wakefield, R. I. The Church in that village is enjoying an extensive revival, and on Sabbath last Mr. Robbins extended the right hand of fellowship to 40 candidates, that Church being without a Pastor.

Pastor R. J. J.—Rev. D. Butler writes, March 14: "We have been enjoying a very precious revival in this place for several months. Between 80 and 100 have professed conversion, and the work will go on."

Rev. Thomas Guthrie, one of the ablest and most eloquent of the Scotch divines, is said to be coming to this country in April, as one of a delegation from the Free Presbyterian Church of Scotland to the Presbyterian Church of America.

Middleton, R. I.—Rev. W. Lacey writes, March 12: "For the past five or six weeks the Spirit of the Lord has been graciously poured out in this place. More than forty have sought and found an interest in Christ and are now happy in a Saviour's love. Some wanderers have been reclaimed, and the church generally quickened. May the work continue."

Female evangelists appear to be on the increase in England. In addition to Mrs. Thistlethwaite and Mrs. Booth, who occasionally address congregations in London, Miss NoParlane has been holding services at the Polytechnic Institution; Miss Octavia Jary has been addressing large congregations at Abchurch Lane, Miss Geraldine Hooper, lecturer on "The universal ministrations of Christ," has been holding services at various other places; and Miss J. L. Armstrong has been preaching at Abchurch Lane and Dandee.

The receipts of the American Board for the first half of the financial year, closing with February, were \$175,008 16, which is \$4070 50 more than for same period last year, but less than the increased expenses demand. Since the first of January the Board have appointed to twelve more laborers to work abroad, five men and seven women. Offers of services have also been received from three other young men. The Board hope before long to establish a mission in Western Africa to be conducted by colored men.

At Beirut in the Syrian Mission, some remarkable conversions are reported, including three educated young men, teachers in the colleges, where it is believed will be very great. Conversion is of almost daily occurrence. In one day, eight young men, several of them teachers, applied for admission to the church. A Tripoli young Greek is actively engaged, on his own responsibility, in preaching the gospel, and with great effect. He uses only the New Testament, and there is great demand for Testaments now.

The American Churchman is rather hard on those Protestant Episcopal clergymen who were present at the nuptial prayer meeting in New York and requested prayer for God's blessing on that church. It describes them as belonging to a "generation of busy bodies, who neglect their own work to gad about and muddle up their neighbors'."

The work of God is advancing in Syria. The missionary is a greatly encouraged.

A native missionary, connected with the station at Beirut, reports that during a tour among the people, in the middle of a certain village he opened his bag of books, and the people thronged around, and they discussed and read in the Bible till sunset. Two brothers then took him to their house, and shut the door, and asked him to know how the angels pray, as they would not know how to pray themselves. He read and prayed, and one of them repeating every word after him in a loud voice, and when he had finished, one of them exclaimed: "I am a happy man to-night." A little boy twelve years old invited the missionary to his home, prepared breakfast for him, listened to every word about Christ with deep interest, and said: "I wish to hear very much more about these things."

A Mohammedan, eighty years old, received him hospitably, and wished him to read all the time from the gospels, and pray, and said he believed the New Testament to be true, rebuking those who did not receive the gospel as the word of God.

Silent Prayer.—There is often an essential error in the united silence of supplication before all the earnestness of uttered prayer.

That devoted missionary, William Cary, rejoined in seeing two of his sons take part in the blessed ministry of Jesus. But a third son was still far from God. At a meeting of the Baptist Missionary Society in London, Andrew Fuller, in his sermon, alluded to this fact, and after a moment's pause said, with intense feeling:—"Brethren, let us send up a united and fervent prayer to God, in solemn silence, for the conversion of Jabez Cary."

The appeal, followed by the solemn pause, produced a deep impression on the congregation of some two thousand, and from hundreds of hearts ascended earnest petitions for the conversion of this young man, "and the Lord hearkened and heard it." The next letters borne to them over the seas announced the conversion of this child of many prayers, nearly at the time when this meeting was held.

The following account of the execution of over one hundred French prisoners of war, at San Jacinto, Mexico, by order of Gen. Escobedo, is taken from the Weekly Ranchero:—"The order was executed on the 23rd inst., at 7 o'clock in the evening; or rather the execution of the 123 prisoners was halted at that hour. One by one the prisoners were shot, and each bloody body was left as it fell for the next victim in order to look upon. We are informed that but few of the doomed victims faltered; and when marched out for execution most of them sang the Marseillaise hymn. After the execution at San Jacinto, Gen. Escobedo ordered a ball at San Pote, in honor of the victory achieved over Mierman."

The Bankrupt Law.—Kelley and other radicals in the last Congress wanted to give the power of appointment to a very large number of offices to Chief Justice Chase. The bankrupt law gives the appointment of registers to the Chief Justice. He finds the applicants so numerous that he cannot attend to them. Not less than three hundred have endeavored to lay their claims before him, and he asks Congress to repeal that provision of the law. This will be done before the adjournment, and the power to appoint will be given to Judges of United States District Courts. Senator Anthony introduced a bill to-day for that purpose.

Valuable iron mines have been discovered in Schuylkill County, Pa., to immediate contact with the coal mines. It is expected that that region will soon become a great iron and steel manufacturing country.

FATHER BEHIND HAND.—The Boston News Letter contained the following notice in August, 1810: "The undertaker of this News Letter, in January last gave information that, after fourteen years' experience, it was impossible, with a half sheet a week, to carry on all the public occurrences of Europe; to make up which deficiency, and to render the news newer and more acceptable, he has since printed, every other week, a whole sheet—whereby that which seemed old in the former half-sheet becomes new now by the sheet; which is easy to be seen by any one who will be at the pains to trace back former years, and even this time twelve months. We were then thirteen months behind with the foreign news, and now we are less than five months; so that by the sheet we have retrieved about eight months' delay in January last, and any one who has the News Letter to January next (if he permits) will be accommodated with all the news from Europe useful to be known in three parts." Afterwards, the publisher gave notice that if he did not print a sheet every other week during the winter, he would make it up in the spring, "when ships do arrive from Great Britain." [Newspaper Press.

The Flood in Tennessee.—A Knoxville dispatch of 20th inst. says communication with most of the counties of East Tennessee is still suspended. The details of losses by the flood confirm the estimate that East Tennessee is damaged over two million dollars. Blount, Cocke, Roan and Bevier counties all lost heavily. The loss of stock of all kinds is unprecedentedly heavy. Many lives were lost in lower East Tennessee, and many families were left homeless. The rivers are still high, and more rain falling. No mails have been received from the Northwest since the 14th of March.

AN UNFORTUNATE SWAIN.—A veteran Chicago Blade, well dressed in spring costume, named Samsberg, who had advertised for a wife at Madison, Wis., carried on a correspondence with a supposed damsel of property, who is a smooth-faced, fair-haired Saxon boy, was badly sold in the latter place on Friday night, having come to meet his love. He was arrested by a bogus officer, taken before a bogus court, and underwent a mock trial with considerable precipitation, on a charge of seeking to seduce a virtuous female and steal her property. The Court was densely crowded; some members of the Legislature and lobby taking part in the proceedings, which were very rich. The victim was finally discharged, and left on the next train for Milwaukee.

Even the Charleston Mercury the most thorough going of the rebel organs, now says:—"There is no need to give up an atom of our self-respect; there is no need to give up one penny of that blessed past to which we have so long clung; but the military law is the law for us; and until that law be repealed or modified, it is the law which the people of the South must obey. No one but a madman would counsel more physical resistance to the law. Obey we must; and it is better to do this without any exhibition of bitterness or ill-feeling. Our only plan now—the only plan that can avail us—is to make a merit of necessity."

WHY THIS GREAT COST.—There are appropriations of \$8000 for heating the Supreme Court Room at Washington, \$10,000 for heating the Public Buildings, \$5000 for fuel for the White House, \$17,000 for heating and lighting the Capitol, and \$45,000 for heating and ventilating purposes at West Point.

RIVER NAVIGATION.—River navigation was not resumed on Saturday by Capt. Hancock, or "any other man," as was anticipated. The ice embargo below Albany, still holds out. It was somewhat slackened by the ice of last week. However, its glory must grow, beautifully less as the ameliorating influence of Sol's rays make their advances. We dare say navigation will be resumed ere another week rolls round. Tuor Wins.

KEROSENE OIL.—Congress has passed a law inflicting a fine of \$100 to \$500, and imprisonment for six months to three years, for adulterating kerosene so it will not stand 110 degrees Fahrenheit without igniting. The most common adulteration is by mixing naphtha.

The largest Presbyterian church in the United States is the church in Brooklyn, N. Y., of which Rev. T. L. Cuyler is pastor. Its members number over one thousand. Three hundred and fifty-five were received into its communion last year. It contributed during the year \$18,000 to benevolent objects.

German immigrants to the South send home such accounts of their treatment that the immigration is checked. A German paper describes the treatment of laborers; the sum of it is they treat them as they did their slaves.

Woonsocket.

At the Republican caucus George O. Ballou received the nomination for Senator, and the following were nominated for Representatives: Spencer Murray, Obed Paine, Samuel W. Flagg, Benjamin Comstock, Daniel R. Ballou, Jabez W. Mowry.

The best place to obtain a good business education is at Bryant Stratton & Co.

"A monument, as big as the grand Pyramid might be built of the teeth that have been ruined by neglect. Shall this still go on in the face of the great fact that SOZODONT is a certain preventive of dental decay?"

Both Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism are being daily cured by Merrett's Great Rheumatic Remedy. Sold by all Druggists.

FURMATIC SALTS and Strumatic Mineral Waters, for sale at Oswell, Mack & Co., 152 Thames St. 615 ly.

Bryant, Stratton & Co

PROVIDENCE

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

217 Westminster Street.

Open day and evening for instruction in BOOKKEEPING, PENMANSHIP, ARITHMETIC, COMMERCIAL LAW, AND ENGLISH BRANCHES.

WE offer such advantages as no other school in the city can offer. Our rooms are pleasantly located, commodious, well heated, well lighted, and well ventilated. Students can enter at any time. A Scholarship secures instruction both day and evening. Time unlimited. Terms reasonable. For information call at our office or send for circular.

CADSPERIAL BLACK CROOK NOTICE.

THE SALE OF TICKETS FOR THE BLACK CROOK Extension to Boston over the Old Colony Railroad, on Monday March 25th, will commence on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, at B. WOOD'S CHURCH, where a plan of the Tour can be seen and tickets selected.

No Tickets for Sale at Wards.

Fare including Reserved Seat in the Theatre \$2.50 for the Round Trip.

S. T. CORY & OLNEY,

Managers of the Excursion.

March 20

Latest News

XLTH CONGRESS—First Session.

WASHINGTON, March 22.

In the Senate, a petition was presented for the stringent enforcement of the laws of the United States in Utah. A resolution was offered by Mr. Wilson, declaring that various considerations unite in recommending that Jefferson Davis be speedily tried or released on bail. The resolution for the relief of the destitute seamen was received from the House and the amendment agreed to. The bill to amend the bankrupt law was called up and after debate was referred to the committee on the judiciary. The House amendment to the resolution exempting wrapping paper from tax was agreed to. In the House, the resolution granting aid to the destitute in the South, was passed as modified in committee of the whole. The Senate amendment to the House bill to exempt certain kinds of wrapping paper from taxation was amended by adding wooden ladders to the free list, and was then passed. In the resolution to apply arms to Tennessee, 10,000 was substituted for 25,000, and the resolution was passed. The rules were suspended, and the resolution relating to the collector of customs at New York was taken up, and a substitute directing the committee on public expenditures to consider the matter of inspektion the collector was adopted under the operation of the previous question, when the House adjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 22.

The House passed Mr. Bingham's substitute for the bill making an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the destitute in the South, directing that the money to be expended shall be taken out of funds already appropriated for the Freedmen's Bureau. The vote was, yeas 98 nays 81.

Gen. Sickles' friends are urging the President to accept the resignation of Gen. Rosecrans as Brigadier General in the regular army and to appoint Gen. Sickles.

MEXICAN NEWS.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 21.—Advices received from the Rio Grande, dated March 16, contains 11 days later news from the seat of war. A battle had been fought at Chihuahua. It appears to have taken place between small portions of the hostile forces, not more than 2500 men having been engaged on either side. Maximilian took part in person. Reports of the result differ, but the appearances are that Maximilian was victorious. Porfirio Diaz was about to besiege the capital. A general battle was impending. Juarez would shortly order the French residents to leave the country, or take out of nationalization papers. The Mexicans in various parts of the country were keeping up a lively guerrilla war. It was said that the prospects of Maximilian's success were greater than before, as Santa Anna prepared to join him.

Court of Probate, Newport,

March 11th, 1867.

UPON the application in writing of Felix T. Sherman, representing that upon the application of Jonathan R. Gardner, this Court on the 14th day of March in last, appointed Henry N. Ward of Newport Administrator on the estate of WILLIAM DEAN.

It is now ordered, that said Felix T. Sherman do and cause to be done, in that said Henry N. Ward's name, by giving bond, that said Felix T. Sherman is the chief creditor of the said estate, and prays that he or some other reliable person may be appointed administrator on the estate of said William Dean; and the same is resolved and referred to Monday the 24th day of March last, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall in Newport for consideration, and it is ordered that notice of the said application be forthwith given once a week in the Newport Daily News.

BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND,

Probate Clerk.

ml, 19-23

SMOLANDERS

EXTRACT BUGHU

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

RHEUMATIC DIFFICULTIES.

Price \$1. Sold everywhere.

J. A. BURLEIGH, Wholesale Druggist, Boston, General Agent.

March 12—1aw1m

DRESS GOODS!

DRESS GOODS.—A new assortment of new and desirable Dress Goods, suitable for the Spring trade, just opened and selling at very low prices. Also.

Dress Silks,

Which will be sold cheap at

Perry & Barnard's,

NO 100

WESTMINSTER STREET.

March 18

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY

CONNOISSEURS

TO BE THE

"Only Good Sauce"

AND ESPECIALLY

EVERY VARIETY

OF

DISH

most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made.

The success of this most delicious and unrivaled condiment having caused many unprincipled dealers to apply the name to Spurious Compounds, the Princes respectfully and earnestly request to see that the names of LEA & PERRINS are upon the WRAPPER, LABEL, STOPPER and BOTTLE.

Manufactured by

LEA & PERRINS, Worcester.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS

NEW YORK.

AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

oct 16 1874

ASSESSMENT.

Providence Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

THE Board of Directors having ordered an assessment of two per cent. on the Premium Notes, notice is hereby given that it will be received at our office, No. 140 THAMES STREET, on Friday (Sunday) Excepted, from Friday March 1st, to Saturday March 20th, inclusive.

HENRY BULL & CO., Agents.

Newport, R. I., Feb. 25th, 1867.

FOR SALE.

THE S. F. GARDNER estate, near South of Ferry Mill, extending from Thames street to the water, the best location in the city for business, now occupied by the subscriber as a lumber yard, and the house by Dr. Newton. For terms apply to

ALBERT HAMMETT,

at Hammett's Lumber Yard 281 Thames st.

March 3

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC R. CO.

Having Completed, Equipped and put in operation nearly One Hundred Miles of their Road, from Sacramento, California, to within 12 Miles of the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, continue to offer for sale, through us, their

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

issued in conformity with the Acts of Congress and the laws of the State of California upon the division of their Road located in the State of California, and extend along one hundred and fifty-six miles from Sacramento City to the California State line.

The Bonds have Thirty Years to run from July 1, 1855, and are secured by a

FIRST MORTGAGE,

constituting an absolute prior lien on the portion of Road here named, with all the Rights, Privileges, Equipments, &c., pertaining thereto.

The amount of these First Mortgage Bonds to be issued is limited by law to the amount of United States Bonds allowed and issued to aid the construction of the Road, and the Mortgage by which they are secured is DECLARED BY ACT OF CONGRESS TO CONSTITUTE A LIEN PRIOR AND SUPERIOR TO THAT OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable Semi-Annually, on the First Days of January and July.

Principal and Interest payable in

UNITED STATES GOLD COIN.

in the City of New York.

The price of the Bonds is fixed for the present at 95 per cent., and accrued interest from January 1st in Currency, the Company reserving the right to advance the price whenever it is in their interest to do so.

The Road forms the Western part of the

MAIN TRUNK

of the

Great National Pacific Railroad,

authorized, located and aided by the

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

It runs through the heart of the richest and most populous section of the State of California, connecting the

Nevada, Utah and Idaho

with Sacramento and the Pacific Coast, from whence their supplies must be drawn; and the earnings of the portion already running are very heavy, and largely in excess of the interest upon the Company's Bonds.

Having been for some time familiar with the operations of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, we are satisfied that they are conducted with rare ability and prudence, and that the energetic and economical management of the Company's affairs entitles them to the confidence of Capitalists and of the public. We have carefully investigated the progress, resources, and prospects of the Road, and have the fullest confidence in its success, and in the wisdom and ability of the Company's executives. The attention of Trustees of Estates, Institutions, and individuals desiring a long, safe and remunerative investment, is especially invited to these First Mortgage Bonds.

Orders may be forwarded to us direct, or through the principal Banks and Bankers in all parts of the country.

Remittances may be made in drafts on New York, or in Legal Tender Notes, National Bank Notes, or other funds current in this city, and the Bonds will be forwarded to any address by Express, free of charge. Inquiries for further particulars, by mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention.

FISK & HATCH,

No. 5 Nassau Street, N. Y.

N. B.—All kinds of Government Securities received at the full market price in exchange for the above Bonds. Also.

All Description of Government Securities kept constantly on hand, and Bought, Sold or Exchanged.

Gold Coins and U. S. Coupons bought, sold, and collected.

Deposits received on liberal terms, subject to check at sight.

Collections made throughout the country.

Miscellaneous Stock and Bonds bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on commission for cash.

Special Attention given to the Exchange of SEVENTY-THREE NOTES of all the series for the New FIVE-TENTH BONDS of 1864, on the most favorable terms.

March 12—1m

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING YOUR OWN SOAP

With Your Waste Grease.

Penn'a Salt Manufacturing Co's

RESERVED

Saponifier!

(Patents of 1st and 2nd Feb., 1862.)

OR

CONCENTRATED LYE.

2 Cents only for every pound of Soap.

DIRECTIONS.

Dissolve one box of Lye in 2-3 pounds (4 lbs.) of hot water, in an iron pot. Mix 1 lb. of tallow or 1 lb. of lard with 1 lb. of the Lye, and stir until the whole is melted and mixed into a mass. Now cover up, and let it stand overnight. Next day cut it into sticks of 6 lbs. (or plates of water, and melt with a little hot water until the soap is dissolved, then pour into a tub to cool. When cold cut into bars, which will be fit to use in about 10 days.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

be particular to a King for Penn'a Salt Mfg. Co's Saponifier.

GOODS LOANED

On Weekly or Monthly Payments.

THE system of furnishing Goods on credit, with Monthly Payments is peculiar to my establishment. It is invaluable to persons of moderate means, who wish to consume household goods or replenish their dwellings, but who have no ready money to do it, and still support their families. The system has worked so ably that it is in constant practice at my Establishment on Broad Street.

The System Contemplates Two Things.

FIRST.—The accommodation of persons in need of a stated limited income, and also those who desire to use their money and pay installments from time to time. They can have the use of any property they wish weekly or monthly payments made to their own account.

SECOND.—The perfect security of myself against losses. The goods are loaned by means of a bond, and are not removed without my consent. The time of the goods being in my hands, I can sell them at any moment. This system protects my property, and is well paid for, when I receive the property of the order, by a regular bill of sale. The goods are drawn legally, and the addition by the moral of the goods on their credit, and the fact that the person who is in my hands, and my customers' character of the order. They are to pay for losses incurred through theft, or fire, or system secure, and a good character, and I am enabled to benefit the world, and to increase my stock, and not incur myself, or interfere with my transactions.

I have 15 over the best assortment of

HOUSE FURNISHING

GOODS

To be found in the State of New York.

CARPETS,

From 20 to 50 cts. per yd. Discount.

500 Pieces Entirely New Patterns:

English Tapestry Brussels,

31 50.

Three-Ply, 31 50 to 32.

Ingrain from 50 cts. to 31 75.

Lower Grades at 25 cts.

Furniture, Feather, Crockery,

STOVES,

AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,

VERY LOW FOR CASH.

106 & 110 Broad St.,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

B. P. CUNNINGHAM,

116

PIANOFORTES

—AT—

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

JUST received at A. B. PECK'S Rooms, 10 New Green street, Pianofortes, which we offer to the public at greatly reduced rates. Those wishing to purchase are respectfully solicited to call and examine the stock, which is one of the best in the city.

WAREHOUSES,

NO. 1 HOARD BUILDING,

Providence.

NEWPORT

PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,

Established 1810.

N. M. CHAFFEE & CO.,

176 THAMES STREET,

now prepared to execute with neatness and dispatch

PLUMBING

In All Its Branches.

and with all the improvements of the day. Contracts taken for the entire plumbing of new houses, and jobbing done in the best manner. We have in store a large assortment of materials, for carrying on the business, and are prepared to execute large or small contracts.

NATHAN M. CHAFFEE,

SAVING MACHINERY.

CARPETS

—AT—

Reduced Prices,

—AT—

L. NICHOLS & CO.,

39 Pleasant-st., Fall River, Mass.

Come and see for yourselves and you will be satisfied. Re-arrange.

39 Pleasant-street,

L. NICHOLS & CO.,

March 11—2w

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE

Newsp. at, March 1st, 1867.

HENRY G. SHERMAN, is this day admitted as partner in my business. Name and style of firm.

MUMFORD & SHERMAN,

T. C. MUMFORD,

ml

INSURANCE.
ETNA
INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.
Paid up Capital, \$3,000,000.00
Cash Surplus, 1,007,455.48
Total Assets, 4,007,455.48
Loss Paid, 17,485,591.71
THE ETNA of Hartford has been doing business 16 years and still stands at the head of the fire insurance companies of the country. Office in Newport, at 123 Thames st., where policies are issued and losses adjusted.
L. D. DAVIS, Agent.

INCORPORATED 1835.
FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE CONDITION OF THE
North American Fire Insurance Co.
OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK.
JANUARY 31st, 1867.
CASH CAPITAL, \$500,000.00
SURPLUS, 255,037.75
ASSETS.
Loans on Bond and Mortgage, being first lien on Real Estate, worth over 50 percent, also the amount loaned, \$203,060.00
Stock, Bonds, and other Securities owned by the Company, Market Value, \$53,719.95
Cash in Bank and Office, 29,000.00
Loans on Demand with Collateral, Premiums due and outstanding, 11,569.95
Cash in Agents' hands in course of transmission, 46,871.03
Interest due and accrued on Securities, 15,612.35
Bills due from, 3,918.56
Due from City of N. Y., for Taxes paid on U. S. Securities, 8,125.00
Other Assets of Company, 34,011.66
Total Assets, \$755,051.77
LIABILITIES.
Losses unpaid, \$55,662.87
JAMES W. OTIS, President.
R. W. HENRIKSON, Secretary.
J. GILFILLAN, General Agent.
LANGLEY & FERGUSON, Agents and Attorneys, New York, N. Y.

HENRY BULL & CO.,
General Insurance Agents,
SUCCESSORS TO
Edward W. Lawton, Esq.,
RESPECTFULLY offer to those in want of
INSURANCE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Choose from Twelve Stock Co's. fully represented, at the lowest rates, and with the most prompt and liberal adjustment.

\$5,000,000.
which enables us to secure the largest amount of insurance at the lowest possible rates.
For the following Co's. we are authorized by power of Attorney to issue Policies without consulting the Agents, and losses occurring will be promptly and liberally adjusted.
HOME INSURANCE CO., of New York. \$2,000,000.
INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE CO., of N. Y. \$1,000,000.
CASH CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.
METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO., of N. Y. \$1,000,000.
CASH CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.
HOME INSURANCE CO., of New Haven. \$1,000,000.
CASH CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.
JOMMERCE INSURANCE CO., of Albany. \$500,000.
CASH CAPITAL, \$500,000.
HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE CO., of N. Y. \$400,000.
CASH CAPITAL, \$400,000.
SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., of Springfield. \$300,000.
CASH CAPITAL, \$300,000.
MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., of Prov. \$200,000.
CASH CAPITAL, \$200,000.
ATLANTIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., of Providence. \$200,000.
CASH CAPITAL, \$200,000.
CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford. \$200,000.
CASH CAPITAL, \$200,000.
RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE CO., of N. Y. \$200,000.
CASH CAPITAL, \$200,000.

IN THE MUTUAL DEPARTMENT
For protection of Buildings and furniture we are also authorized to issue Policies at the lowest rates, and with the most prompt and liberal adjustment.
PROVIDENCE MUTUAL, PAW-TUCKETT MUTUAL AND FRANKLIN MUTUAL OF PROVIDENCE.
Particular attention given to
MARINE INSURANCE.
Open Policies issued or risks covered at once on application.
HENRY BULL & CO.,
123 Thames st.

HENRY BULL & CO.,
BROKERS,
keep on hand, and buy and sell all issues of
United States Securities,
and sell and procure the same, and all other securities, on commission. Highest market price paid for Gold and Coupons, at 123 THAMES STREET.

JUVENILE ORGANS.
A NEW INSTRUMENT by this name for families, where there are children and others who love music. It comes at a lower price than the Piano-forte, and is capable of playing excellent music. For sale at CITY MUSIC STORE 63 THAMES STREET.
T. W. WOOD.

NEW DIME NOVELS.
"THE SPY OF THE DELEWARE."
"COONEY BUSH."
"PORT AT LAST."
"ROBIN HOOD."
"THE MOHEGAN MAIDEN."
"MR. HARBURTON'S GHOST."
"THE BAUER MURDER."
"THE SONS OF LIBERTY."
"RATTLEPATE."
"THE WATER WOLF."
For sale by
CLARKE & TILLEY.
101F
SILK HATS.
THE SPRING STYLE OF SILK HATS ARE NOW
SEABURY.
GUITARS in large variety at
85 THAMES STREET.
BANJOES at
55 THAMES STREET.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOX.
CONSTITUTION CATHARTIC LIFE PILLS.
CONSTITUTION CATHARTIC LIFE PILLS.
CONSTITUTION CATHARTIC LIFE PILLS.
CONSTITUTION CATHARTIC LIFE PILLS.
WM. H. GREEN & CO., Proprietors.
MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents.
New York.

Medicines.
CONSTITUTION WATER.
CONSTITUTION WATER.
CONSTITUTION WATER.
CONSTITUTION WATER.
CONSTITUTION WATER.
CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY REMEDY KNOWN FOR
THE ONLY REMEDY KNOWN FOR
THE ONLY REMEDY KNOWN FOR
THE ONLY REMEDY KNOWN FOR
THE ONLY REMEDY KNOWN FOR
THE ONLY REMEDY KNOWN FOR

DIABETES.
STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS,
GRAVEL, BRICK DUST DEPOSIT, AND
MUCOUS OR MILKY DISCHARGES
AFTER URINATING.

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
CATARRH OF THE BLADDER.

STRANGUARY AND BURNING, OR PAINFUL
URINATING.
For the disease it is truly a sovereign remedy,
and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single
dose has been known to relieve the most urgent
symptoms.

Are you troubled with that most distressing pain
in the small of the back and through the hips?
A single dose of the Constitution Water will re-
lieve you like magic.

PHYSICIANS
Have long since given up the use of bladders, catheters,
and all the treatment of these diseases, and
only use them for the want of a better remedy.

CONSTITUTION WATER
Has proved itself equal to the task that has devolved
upon it.

DIURETICS
Irritate and drench the kidneys, and by constant use
lead to chronic degeneration and continued
disease.

We present the Constitution Water to the public
with the conviction that it has no equal in relieving
the class of diseases for which it has been found
continuously successful for curing, and we trust that
we shall be rewarded for our efforts in placing so
valuable a remedy in a form to meet the requirements
of patient and physician.

Dr. Green:
Dear Sir:—I wish to inform you that I have been
under the treatment of some of the best physicians
for nearly two years, without securing any benefit.
I had lost all confidence, and I looked but with
little hope of a cure from any source. My disease was
Dropsy, and my physicians told me there was no cure
for me. I was tapped some five times, and at the
different operations about 120 pounds of water was
removed.

I am happy to inform you that I have been com-
pletely restored to health by the use of Constitution
Water.

I make this statement, hoping it may reach those
persons who may be similarly afflicted.

Respectfully,
Mrs. MARGIE C. LEVANSKY.

**IN DYSENTERY, OR PAINFUL MENSTRU-
ATION, AND MENORRHAGIA, OR PROFUSE
FLOWING.**

Both diseases arising from a faulty secretion of the
menstrual fluid—in no case being too little and ac-
companied by severe pain, and the other a too pro-
fuse secretion, which will be speedily cured by the
Constitution Water.

This disease is known as **FALLING OF THE UTERUS**,
which is the result of a relaxation of the ligaments
of that organ, and is known by a sense of heaviness
and dragging pain in the back and sides, and at times
accompanied by sharp, lancinating or shooting pains
through the parts, will in all cases, be removed by the
medication.

There is another class of symptoms arising from
IRRITATION OF THE UTERUS, which physicians call
nervousness, which word covers up much illness,
and in nine cases out of ten the doctor does not
really know what the symptoms are. We can cure
these, or the disease the symptoms are, by the use of
Constitution Water. I speak most particularly of
Cold Feet, Palpitation of the Heart, Impaired Memory,
Weakness, Flashes of Heat, Languor, Lassitude,
and Diseases of Vision.

READ! READ! READ!!!

DANVILLE, Pa., June, 1867.—Dr. Wm. H. Green:
Dear Sir:—In February, 1861, I was afflicted with
sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more
than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I
was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times
during the night, and as often as once during the day.
During the month of July, 1861, I procured two
bottles of Constitution Water, and after using it for
two days after using it I experienced relief, and after
taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after
regaining my usual good health.
Yours truly,
J. V. L. DE WITT.

BOSTON CORNER, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1861.—Wm. H. Green & Co., Genls:
I freely give you liberty to
make of the following certificate of the value of
Constitution Water which I can recommend in the
highest manner. My wife was attacked with pain in
the shoulders, whole length of the back, and in her
limbs, with palpitation of the heart and irritation
of the bladder. I called a physician, who attended
her about three months, when he left her worse than
she was. I then employed one of the best physi-
cians I could find, who attended her for about
three months, and while she was under his care she
did not suffer quite so much pain. He finally gave
her up, and said "her case was incurable." For this
reason, "the best and most reliable of remedies" and
medicine given for her case against some other
difficulties. About this time she commenced the use of
Constitution Water, and to our utter astonishment,
almost the first dose seemed to have the desired ef-
fect, and she kept on improving rapidly under its
treatment, and now experiences entirely her domes-
tic affairs. She has not taken any of the Constitu-
tion Water for about four weeks, and we are happy
to say that it has produced a permanent cure.
Wm. H. VAN BENSCHOTEN.

WATERBURY, Conn., March 2, 1864.—Dr. W. H. Green:
Dear Sir:—Having seen your advertisement
of Constitution Water, recommended for inflammation
of the kidneys and irritation of the bladder, having
suffered for the past three years, and having been
treated by a number of physicians with only temporary relief,
I was induced to try your medicine. I procured one
bottle of your agents at Hartford, Messrs. Lee, Elson
& Co., and when I had used half of it, to my
surprise, I found a great improvement in my health.
I expected to be no more, and in good spirits I
cannot express my gratitude for it. I feel that it
is all more than you recommended it to be. May
the blessing of God ever attend you in your labors
of love.

Yours truly,
LEONARD S. BLOOM.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOX.
CONSTITUTION CATHARTIC LIFE PILLS.
CONSTITUTION CATHARTIC LIFE PILLS.
CONSTITUTION CATHARTIC LIFE PILLS.
CONSTITUTION CATHARTIC LIFE PILLS.

\$500 REWARD.
The above amount may be received for every six
months service in any business by
A YOUNG MAN
who will attend from three to twelve months Lan-
ley's Commercial College and Normal Academy of
Providence, Vt.
This institution is now in a very prosperous condi-
tion and may be

FOUND
Misplaced 57 miles north of Troy, N. Y., and 15 miles
south of Rutland, Vt., on the Troy & Rutland, N. Y.
R. R. The Building is a superior Brick edifice, newly
furnished throughout.

DEAD
Languages, Mathematics, Commercial Instruction,
Photography, Telegraphy, Music, Painting, &c., &c.,
all taught in the best style of the art. Deduc-
tions are made to returned and disabled soldiers, sons
of Clergymen and some others. For these benefits
go to school

IN POULTNEY,
which with its other advantages, is one of the most
delightful spots in New England.

MURDERER
of the "King's English." \$35 pays for the full Com-
mercial Course (the graduation time, unqualified, \$55
pays for Board, Washing, Fuel, Lights, Rooms, fully
furnished and cared for, and Tuition in
Common English per term of 13 weeks. The com-
munity

AT LARGE
are invited to inspect our facilities. We offer by per-
mission to Hon. Henry Clark, who holds the office of
Sec. of State, P. M. of Postoffice, Vt., and Editor
of the Rutland (Vt.) Daily Herald. Also to Mr.
S. P. Harker, Pres. Nat. Bank of Poulney, who has
two sons now in attendance. We would also refer to
Mr. M. Francis, Editor of the N. Y. Daily Times, and to
the citizens of Rutland and Poulney, Vt.
To persons desiring to attend our College, applica-
tions of Pennsylvania will be sent for Ten Cents and
stamp. Circulars sent to anybody free. Address J.
H. LANSLEY, Poulney, Vt. Feb 23—15

Flour & Feed
CHOICE FAMILY
AND
GRAHAM FLOURS.

WHEAT Groats, Oat Groats, Hominy, Irish
Pot Meal, Rye Meal, Wheat Meal, Rye Gra-
ham, White and Yellow Baked Meal, Corn Feed,
Meal, Oats, Middlings, All Four, Fine Feed, Shorts
and Chicken Feed.
SWINBURN'S FLOUR MILL,
Foot of Main Street.
Feb 23

ANOTHER LOT OF THOSE
Beautiful Imitation

CORAL SETS
just received by
HEATH & WESTCOTT.

New Spring Goods.
JUST received at
No. 100 Thames-street,

A LARGE STOCK OF
BOOTS & SHOES,
for Spring and Summer wear at greatly reduced
prices by
J. M. SWAN.

WM. ALDERSON & SON
Nos. 210 & 212 Thames St., corner Franklin st., op-
posite the Post Office, Newport, R. I.
Wholesale and Retail dealers in Tobacco, Snuff,
Cigars, Pipes, Foreign and Domestic Wines, and
Liquors generally. Agents for the celebrated Brew-
ery Co's. celebrated Ales and Porter.
We have just received a new supply of goods, as
named below, which we guarantee to sell as cheap as
the trade in any House in the State can possibly do.

TOBACCO.
Solace, Bunnyside, Young America, Standard,
Leahard's Cavendish, Nonpareil, Savory, Medallion,
Honey Dew, Amulet, Consols, Plantation, Yellow
Bird, What Cheer, Hearts Delight, National Star,
Birds Eye, Picket Guard, Gen. Baggins, Yankee
McLellan, Killikilly, La Fille du Regiment, Star,
A. A. Maersha, No. 1 Pipe, Lone Hand, Four Aces,
Crown, &c., &c. No. 40, La Vivande, La Housard
Ladies Choice, Turkish, Spanish, Brazilian, Van-
couver, Brier Pipe Powder, Sweets, Baccanah Valley,
Ingility, Shanghai, Uncle Sam, Tobacco, Summer
Tobacco, Peach Blossom, Navy, Gay, May Apple,
Neptune, Cavendish, Spanish Shells, Lorraine's
and all the latest Smoking of all kinds.

PIPES:
Meerschaum, India Rubber, Briar Root, Wood, Chis-
sel and Scotch. French, German and Shaker's
Pipes.

SEGARS:
Tussey, Rosales, Robins, Jockey Club, La de San-
tazo, La Espanola, Club House, Fort St. Bernard,
R. I. Volunteer, Tip Top, Napoleon, Prince of
America, Eagle, El Surin, Plantation, Figaro, Cigar-
ettes, Cheroots, &c.

SNUFF:
Macaboy, Scotch, High Toast, French Rappee, and
Rappee.

LIQUORS, WINES, & C.
Brandy, Olden Duff & Co's, Hennessy's, Vinegar
Proprietors, and A. Seligette, Holland's, Gin, Old
Tom, Gin, Jamaica and Santa Cruz Rum, Fine Old
Bourbon, Rye, Scotch and Irish, Whiskey, Medford
Cognac, Very Rare, Rye, Gin, Port, Cherry
Madera, Claret, Isabella, Grand, Cognac, Brandy,
and Champagne Wines, Alcohol, Cider, and Cider
Brandy, Blonington, Peppercorn, Wit, &c., &c., &c.

Sold in quantities to suit purchasers. Goods deliv-
ered to any part of the city Free of Charge. Terms
Cash.

JOHN W. ALDERSON. WM. ALDERSON.

Aquidneck National Bank
Stock.

A small lot of the above for sale by
B. M. HAMMETT.

Feb 13
HYACINTHS IN POTS. A new nice variety
double and single. A nice ornament for the
drawing room or parlor. For sale by
Feb 13
CASWELL, HAZARD, & CO.

EMAIL DE PARIS, at
R. J. TAYLOR'S

Continuation of the
Great Annual
CLOSING-OFF SALE
Perry & Barnard,
Through the month of
FEBRUARY, 1867.

ALL of our stock is marked down at such prices
that make it a great inducement for customers
to make their purchases of us.

Our Stock is large and attractive. We are offering
good bargains in Dress Silks, Dress Goods, Mount-
ing Goods, Gloves, Hosiery, and White Goods. La-
dies Gents and Children's Under Vests and Drawers
&c.

Greatly Reduced Prices.
109 Westminster St.,
Providence, R. I.

LADIES' RICH FURS
A Fine Assortment of all Kinds
JUST RECEIVED:

INCLUDING Hudson Bay Sable, American Sable,
Persian Sable, Siberian Sable, Fish River Sable,
Coney &c. Also a Fine Assortment of Children's
Furs, Fox Trimming, &c. The above Furs have been
bought at the lowest prices for

CASH.
Direct from the Importers and will be sold at ex-
traordinary prices

WILLIAM BARTON,
65 Westminster St.,
Providence, R. I.

VOME & HUXFORD
GILDERERS,
Also Manufacturers and Dealers in

Looking Glass, Portrait and Picture
Frames,
PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS MAT-
TERIALS, &c.

No. 176 WESTMINSTER ST.,
Directly opposite First Universal Church,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

ELSBRIDGE & VALLEAU.
DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS,
FURS, ROBES,
AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 63 Westminster St.,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Woolen Remnants.
THE ONLY REMNANT ROOMS IN THE
STATE.

Goods Received DAILY from the
 Mills.

A SO Woolen Cloth of all descriptions for Ladies'
Sacks and Outing Garments. Men and Boys'
Overcoats.
The largest Stock of Woolen Goods for Men, Boys
and Ladies wear in Rhode Island.

REMNANT ROOMS.
51 DORRANCE STREET,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

NEW
SPRING GOODS
NOW OPENING.

AND FOR SALE AT THE
LOWEST CASH PRICES,
—AT—
10-1 Westminster Street.
Josiah & Chas. Webster.
Feb. 13

GENUINE
FIG PASTE.
A DELICIOUS ARTICLE FOR INVALIDS
also a large assortment of

CONFECTIONERY
UTTER'S SALOON.
66 Thames Street.

SHINGLES!
600,000 CEDAR SHINGLES
loaded and in lots to suit
at Moderate prices!

for CASH at
Hammitt's Lumber Yard,
231 Thames st

Newport Horseshoeing and Jobbing
Shop.

THE UNDERSIGNED would inform his friends
and the public in general, that he has opened
a shop for the above purposes on the North side of
Rumsey's Wharf, (opposite United States Hotel)
where he will be at all times prepared to execute
all jobs in his line in a workmanlike and satisfac-
tory manner, and at as reasonable terms as clients can
Carriage and wagon repairing promptly done, and
horse-shoeing particularly at reduced rates. A share of
public patronage is respectfully solicited.
JOHN LYONS.
Blacksmith and Horse Shoe.

Music
AMERICAN ORGANS.
(From "Godey's Lady's Book," February, 1866.)
—O—
REED ORGANS, &c.
The following remarks and suggestions relative to
this important popular instrument will doubtless
interest and profit very many of our readers; we
commend the article to their careful perusal:
A hundred and two makers of Organs, Cottage,
Parlor, and Reed organs, have been named in the
above catalogue, and it is not surprising that the
world, being so generally a new instrument, as at
present estimated, we are convinced the public are
much less capable of judging of its merits, or deter-
mining its value, than of its uses. It is a reality
as an essential domestic instrument, if it be used
with discretion and good workmanship, the public
have some reason for judging of its merits, as at
present estimated, we are convinced the public are
much less capable of judging of its merits, or deter-
mining its value, than of its uses. It is a reality
as an essential domestic instrument, if it be used
with discretion and good workmanship, the public
have some reason for judging of its merits, as at
present estimated, we are convinced the public are
much less capable of judging of its merits, or deter-
mining its value, than of its uses. It is a reality
as an essential domestic instrument, if it be used
with discretion and good workmanship, the public
have some reason for judging of its merits, as at
present estimated, we are convinced the public are
much less capable of judging of its merits, or deter-
mining its value, than of its uses. It is a reality
as an essential domestic instrument, if it be used
with discretion and good workmanship, the public
have some reason for judging of its merits, as at
present estimated, we are convinced the public are
much less capable of judging of its merits, or deter-
mining its value, than of its uses. It is a reality
as an essential domestic instrument, if it be used
with discretion and good workmanship, the public
have some reason for judging of its merits, as at
present estimated, we are convinced the public are
much less capable of judging of its merits, or deter-
mining its value, than of its uses. It is a reality
as an essential domestic instrument, if it be used
with discretion and good workmanship, the public
have some reason for judging of its merits, as at
present estimated, we are convinced the public are
much less capable of judging of its merits, or deter-
mining its value, than of its uses. It is a reality
as an essential domestic instrument, if it be used
with discretion and good workmanship, the public
have some reason for judging of its merits, as at
present estimated, we are convinced the public are
much less capable of judging of its merits, or deter-
mining its value, than of its uses. It is a reality
as an essential domestic instrument, if it be used
with discretion and good workmanship, the public
have some reason for judging of its merits, as at
present estimated, we are convinced the public are
much less capable of judging of its merits, or deter-
mining its value, than of its uses. It is a reality
as an essential domestic instrument, if it be used
with discretion and good workmanship, the public
have some reason for judging of its merits, as at
present estimated, we are convinced the public are
much less capable of judging of its merits, or deter-
mining its value, than of its uses. It is a reality
as an essential domestic instrument, if it be used
with discretion and good workmanship, the public
have some reason for judging of its merits, as at
present estimated, we are convinced the public are
much less capable of judging of its merits, or deter-
mining its value, than of its uses. It is a reality
as an essential domestic instrument, if it be used
with discretion and good workmanship, the public
have some reason for judging of its merits, as at
present estimated, we are convinced the public are
much less capable of judging of its merits, or deter-
mining its value, than of its uses. It is a reality
as an essential domestic instrument, if it be used
with discretion and good workmanship, the public
have some reason for judging of its merits, as at
present estimated, we are convinced the public are
much less capable of judging of its merits, or deter-
mining its value, than of its uses. It is a reality
as an essential domestic instrument, if it be used
with discretion and good workmanship, the public
have some reason for judging of its merits, as at
present estimated, we are convinced the public are
much less capable of judging of its merits, or deter-
mining its value, than of its uses. It is a reality
as an essential domestic instrument, if it be used
with discretion and good workmanship, the public
have some reason for judging of its merits, as at
present estimated, we are convinced the public are
much less capable of judging of its merits, or deter-
mining its value, than of its uses. It is a reality
as an essential domestic instrument, if it be used
with discretion and good workmanship, the public
have some reason for judging of its merits, as at
present estimated, we are convinced the public are
much less capable of judging of its merits, or deter-
mining its value, than of its uses. It is a reality
as an essential domestic instrument, if it be used
with discretion and good workmanship, the public
have some reason for judging of its merits, as at
present estimated, we are convinced the public are
much less capable of judging of its merits, or deter-
mining its value, than of its uses. It is a reality
as an essential domestic instrument, if it be used
with discretion and good workmanship, the public
have some reason for judging of its merits, as at
present estimated, we are convinced the public are
much less capable of judging of its merits, or deter-
mining its value, than of its uses. It is a reality
as an essential domestic instrument, if it be used
with discretion and good workmanship, the public
have some reason for judging of its merits, as at
present estimated, we are convinced the public are
much less capable of judging of its merits, or deter-
mining its value, than of its uses. It is a reality
as an essential domestic instrument, if it be used
with discretion and good workmanship, the public
have some reason for judging of its merits, as at
present estimated, we are convinced the public are
much less capable of judging of its merits, or deter-
mining its value, than of its uses. It is a reality
as an essential domestic instrument, if it be used
with discretion and good workmanship, the public
have some reason for judging of its merits, as at
present estimated, we are convinced the public are
much less capable of judging of its merits, or deter-
mining its value, than of its uses. It is a reality
as an essential domestic instrument, if it be used
with discretion and good workmanship, the public
have some reason for judging of its merits, as at
present estimated, we are convinced the public are
much less capable of judging of its merits, or deter-
mining its value, than of its uses. It is a reality
as an essential domestic instrument, if it be used
with discretion and good workmanship, the public
have some reason for judging of its merits, as at
present estimated, we are convinced the public are
much less capable of judging of its merits, or deter-
mining its value, than of its uses. It is a reality
as an essential domestic instrument, if it be used
with discretion and good workmanship, the public
have some reason for judging of its merits, as at
present estimated, we are convinced the public are
much less capable of judging of its merits, or deter-
mining its value, than of its uses. It is a reality
as an essential domestic instrument, if it be used
with discretion and good workmanship, the public
have some reason for judging of its merits, as at
present estimated, we are convinced the public are
much less capable of judging of its merits, or deter-
mining its value, than of its uses. It is a reality
as an essential domestic instrument, if it be used
with discretion and good workmanship, the public
have some reason for judging of its merits, as at
present estimated, we are convinced the public are
much less capable of judging of its merits, or deter-
mining its value, than of its uses. It is a reality
as an essential domestic instrument, if it be used
with discretion and good workmanship, the public
have some reason for judging of its merits, as at
present estimated, we are convinced the public are
much less capable of judging of its merits, or deter-
mining its value, than of its uses. It is a reality
as an essential domestic instrument, if it be used
with discretion and good workmanship, the public
have some reason for judging of its merits, as at
present estimated, we are convinced the public are
much less capable of judging of its merits, or deter-
mining its value, than of its uses. It is a reality
as an essential domestic instrument, if it be used
with discretion and good workmanship, the public
have some reason for judging of its merits, as at
present estimated, we are convinced the public are
much less capable of judging of its merits, or deter-
mining its value, than of its uses. It is a reality
as an essential domestic instrument, if it be used
with discretion and good workmanship, the public
have some reason for judging of its merits, as at
present estimated, we are convinced the public are
much less capable of judging of its merits, or deter-
mining its value, than of its uses. It is a reality
as an essential domestic instrument, if it be used
with discretion and good workmanship, the public
have some reason for judging of its merits, as at
present estimated, we are convinced the public are
much less capable of judging of its merits, or deter-
mining its value, than of its uses. It is a reality
as an essential domestic instrument, if it be used
with discretion and good workmanship, the public
have some reason for judging of its merits, as at
present estimated, we are convinced the public are
much less capable of judging of its merits, or deter-
mining its value, than of its uses. It is a reality
as an essential domestic instrument, if it be used
with discretion and good workmanship, the public
have some reason for judging of its merits, as at
present estimated, we are convinced the public are
much less capable of judging of its merits, or deter-
mining its value, than of its uses. It is a reality
as an essential domestic instrument, if it be used
with discretion and good workmanship, the public
have some reason for judging of its merits, as at
present estimated, we are convinced the public are
much less capable of judging of its merits, or deter-
mining its value, than of its uses. It is a reality
as an essential domestic instrument, if it be used
with discretion and good workmanship, the public
have some reason for judging of its merits, as at
present estimated, we are convinced the public are
much less capable of judging of its merits, or deter-
mining its value, than of its uses. It is a reality
as an essential domestic instrument, if it be used
with discretion and good workmanship, the public
have some reason for judging of its merits, as at
present estimated, we are convinced the public are
much less capable of judging of its merits, or deter-
mining its value, than of its uses. It is a reality
as an essential domestic instrument, if it be used
with discretion and good workmanship, the public
have some reason for judging of its merits, as at
present estimated, we are convinced the public are
much less capable of judging of its merits, or deter-
mining its value, than of its uses. It is a reality
as an essential domestic instrument, if it be used
with discretion and good workmanship, the public
have some reason for judging of its merits, as at
present estimated, we are convinced the public are
much less capable of judging of its merits, or deter-
mining its value, than of its uses. It is a reality
as an essential domestic instrument, if it be used
with discretion and good workmanship, the public
have some reason for judging of its merits, as at
present estimated, we are convinced the public are
much less capable of judging of its merits, or deter-
mining its value, than of its uses. It is a reality
as an essential domestic instrument, if it be used
with discretion and good workmanship, the public
have some reason for judging of its merits, as at
present estimated, we are convinced